

TUESDAY, APRIL 23, 1907.

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Published by The Sun Printing and Publishing sociation at 170 Nassau street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York,

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts fo blication wish to have rejected articles returned the nust in all cases send stamps for that purpose

How Not to Be an Available Candidate.

There is now a good deal of more or less artificial speculation and some downright honest talk about CHARLES EVANS HUGHES as a candidate for President in 1908. We do not mean a candidate who is actively engaged in chasing delegates or is even consciously shaping his deeds as Governor with regard to Federal politics, but a candidate in the sense that some of the friends of this valuable public servant have already acquired the habit of regarding him as Presidential timber, and possibly a glimmering perception of that fact has already occurred in his own not unintelligent mind.

If such is the case we congratulate Governor Hughes. There is nothing that is not laudable and personally creditable in such an ambition. In the harmonious correspondence of his own ideas on the subject with those of his friends there is not the slightest ground for indictment under any existing Federal statute for criminal conspiracy.

We should be glad to help the Governor along by informing him how he can surely win a nomination for President. That is beyond human power; but perhape the next best thing is to tell him one or two ways in which he can render his nomination impossible, and that task is comparatively easy:

1. By putting a saddle on his back and bit in his mouth and permitting the old Odell machine or its successor or any similar organization, no matter how described, to mount him and drive him to the hitching post in front of the Grocery.

2. By committing his political fortunes too unreservedly to the care of a Superintendent of Public Works who is also to some extent a Superintendent of Private Works.

3. By relying too implicitly upon the disinterested friendship of a spear that knows no brother, or by trying to screw his form and features into the similitude of a Type, which if successfully achieved may turn out after all, in his case, to be somewhat of the type of FOLGER.

We wenture the opinion that this better advice than the Governor is getting from the entire congregation of whisperers who are now claiming the attention of his patient ears. It is readily intelligible advice, while their various pro grammes are deprived of lucidity by the obscurities and winks and nods and nudges and half truths which form the ordinary dialect of small politicians seeking to control and use a considerable individual for figurehead purposes. It is cheaper advice, for THE SUN wants nothing in return for it, while we have a tolerably firm conviction that these politicians will send in their bills unreceipted.

China Taking a Firm Grip on Man-

According to a telegram from Pekin the evacuation of Manchuria by Japanese and Russian soldiers has been quickly followed by an imperial ediet creating for the three provinces of which Manchuria is composed a new form of government, in which all the important posts are intrusted to Chinese instead of to Manchus, while at the head of it is placed YUAN SHIH-KAL the well known organizer of the native military forces in orth China and at present Viceroy of Chili. The edict will be accepted by well informed persons as a proof that the rogressive men who for the moment offuence the Empress Dowager are dermined that China shall take a tighter hold upon Manchuria than she has had for many years, and be able to offer stout sistance should encroachments from the north or from the south be attempted fter 1915, when the Anglo-Japanese alliance is expected to expire.

That the Empress Dowager has put

the right man in the right place is evident to those who are familiar with the areer of YUAN SHIH-KAI, who, as being not a Manchu but a native Chinese, was handicapped in the race for political preferment. In 1894, when Japan and China went to war to decide which should poss ascendency in the Corean peninsida, YUAN SHIH-KAI represented Chinese interests at the court of Seoul. After the close of the struggle he returned to Tientsin, impressed with the necessity of adopting the methods which had made Japan victorious. Subsequently as Governor in Shantung and afterward as Viceroy in Chili he translated his convictions into deeds. He was a member of the reform party in Pekin, which beto the Boxer uprising had the ear of e Chinese Emperor, but ostensibly ent over to the Reactionaries, who upheld the Empress Dowager and thus esped the shipwreck of his fortunes. When, later, the wave of anti-foreign agitation swept over China and Boxers sieged the Pekin legations he held himelf aloof in his own province of Shantung. With no less shrewdness he avoided embroiling himself through the ers when Russia was annexing Man-

rning her out. Mr. EVERARD COTES, in his recent book, Signs and Portents in the Far East," has ich to tell us about this energetic Manern and central China dominates islanders until Linoleumville and Rosspart of the empire which lies north | ville make affidavit that on the wings of |

auria, and afterward when Japan was

tse, and who, although some months ago to harass them. he was said to be losing his influence at the court, has manifestly regained the confidence of the Empress Dowager. It s certain that the time worn Vicerov. CHAN-CHITUNG, who rules the central Yangtse provinces, carries far less weight, though he also has taken part in the awakening of China by founding cotton mills, iron works and rifle factories at Hankow. He has raised, too, 50,000 men, armed and drilled in modern fashion, but they are much less efficient than the force controlled by YUAN SHIH-KAI, which now numbers 70,000 and is being continually increased. Although at all periods of Chinese history there usually has been one leading man of the Yuan Shih-kai type, there has never be fore been a man who has controlled such a force as seven divisions of good troops

Mr. B. L. P. WEALE, who in his "Truce

without curious results.

in the East" writes from first hand knowledge, testifies that YUAN SHIH-KAI de serves to be better spoken of to-day than any other living Chinaman. He it is who by the sheer impact of his own will it promising reforms in China along the lines of least resistance. If he loves his country as men say he does he will see to it that the Chinese army will be factor to be reckoned with when the Chinese question is reopened eight or nine years hence. He is determined, we are told, that by the date named China shall have a trustworthy standing army of half a million men, besides reserves of trained soldiers twice as numerous. He s also resolved, it seems, to introduce economy and probity into China's finances, and it was with this end in view that he had one of his coadjutors, a Manchu official, T'IEH LIANG, made president of the board of revenue, and quite recently imperial high commissioner o customs. It is, moreover, to YUAN SHIH-KAI and his coworkers that Chinese patriots look for that reform of the currency which lies at the root of their country's rehabilitation. The first four steps in that direction are the handing over of all provincial mints to specially deputed officers of the central Government; the closing of all superfluous mints and the limitation of the output of new copper coins, the free coinage of silver in the form of the new Treasury tael and the floating on European markets of a small gold loan of twenty-five or fifty millions of dollars.

We should add that the Chinese navy which was ruined in the Japanese war of 1894-95, is in process of reorganization by another protégé of YUAN SHIH-KAL an Englishman, Captain Tyler, R. N. lately associated with Sir ROBERT HART. Captain Tyler played a distinguished part in the memorable battle of the Yalu, and but for the official dishonesty which gave him only two effective shells for his big guns would probably have beaten off the Japanese fleet, and thus possibly might have changed the whole history of eastern Asia. In a word, YUAN SHIH-KAI, who has been chosen to rule with the aid of capable assistants selected by himself, the three provinces of Manchuria fills in the China of to-day a place comparable to that which Marquis ITO occupied in the Japan of twenty years ago. He personifies the movement toward independence and enlightenment.

Staten Island.

It is pleasant news that Staten Island will be as free from mosquitoes during the summer as the Panama Canal Zone. No visiting Congressman has seen more than one mosquito between Colon and Panama, and it is reasonable to expect that no tourist in Staten Island should encounter a greater number between Mariner Harbor and Tottenville during the propagating season. The residents would be content to deal with only one a day.

Staten Island without mosquitoesan occasional gnat not counting-would be a paradise but for a nuisance to which we shall presently allude. The island has its hills commanding spacious marine views, its miniature lakes which are agure when the sun shines, its bosky dells and its sands lapped by the deep lunged Atlantic. Draw and extend a line due east from the Elm Tree beacon and it would strike the coast of Portugal about Cape Mondego. Southward loom the highlands of the Navesink, where at nightfall the lighthouse flashes its firefly signal.

There are parts of Staten Island beween New Dorp and Prince's Bay as rustic as the smiling country about Cranberry Lake in New Jersey, and except the "zing" of the mosquito no sound was formerly heard there. If Dr. Dory, the health officer of the port of New York. is not deluding himself, that region is now as tranquil as a primeval solitude, and among its orchards and through its savannahs painted and perfumed with prolific flora one may wander enhanted, no trolley gong to mar his day dreaming and only the melodious sirens of the Rapid Transit locomotives or the honk of a fugitive automobile to remind him that civilization lies just beyond his

Ditching, dredging, draining and kerosening, Dr. Doty has waged grim war upon Culex pungens and sollicitans, the latter the dreaded stripe legged mosquito of the salt marshes. He has been at it five years, and not only has he reduced the mosquito host to vagrant units, as he deposes, but he has made two blades of grass spring where one grew before, which is proved by the crops of hav gathered on the meadows that once were swamps. Three hundred and fifty miles of ditches now crisscross the plains of Staten Island, and it is the testimony of residents with its interests at heart that the mosquitoes have been almost exterminated. There is not a native who hesitate: to say that a mosquito is becoming a curiosity. Why not if Colonel GORGAS has cleared the Zone of Culex? To make assurance doubly sure it only remains for Professor JOHN R. THOMAS, the State Entomologist of New Jersey, to make as good a job of draining and oiling the marshes on the Jersey side of the Kill as Dr. DOTY has done in Staten rin, now in the prime of life, who al- Island. We may be allowed to harbor a gh he has many bitter enemies in doubt of the complete immunity of the

But we had almost forgotten the impediment to Arcadian bliss from which Staten Island must still suffer until some stout hearted reformer rises to rid it of the nuisance. We refer to the noxious odors belched from the tall chimneys of Constable Hook, which thus far have defied all the power; of the State and Federal Governments, made a mockery of the Constitution and flouted the statute and common law. It seems to be the Lab survival of the mephitic.

Mr. Bryan's New Rattle.

A regrettable irreverence for the Great American Traveller disfigures this letter: " TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: What and why is 'initiative and referendum'? Please cite a case. Is it 'catching'? FORT PLAIN, April 22."

If any man of good will is really ignorant of what and why is the initiative and referendum he should apply at once to Mr. BRYAN, the general agent for that imported article in the United States. It is no trouble for Mr. BRYAN to show goods and he strives to please. He is on the road now. No doubt he will reach Fort Plain in due time. Of what use would it be for us or any unauthorized person to talk about a remedy of which he is the sole proprietor for American territory? Enough to say that it's what our copper colored brethren call "big medicine." Mr. BRYAN seems to think that it may be big enough to drive him out of the Democratic party.

Cite a case? We can cite only a supposed case. Suppose that the smaller States, now protected by their equal representation in the Senate, have waived that protection; that Congress has been made not a representative legislative body, but the puppet of the majority of the hour. A certain percentage of the voters petition Congress to submit to the people a certain measure. Everybody knows the American good nature in the matter of signing petitions. For instance, the W. C. T. U. gets 15 per cent. of the voters to petition Congress for a national prohibitory law and draws up that law. Congress must submit that law to the people. That is the initiative. Congress passes a law for the Federal ownership of the railroads. If that and every other law passed by Congress has to be submitted to the voters you have the "obligatory" or required referendum. If a petition of a certain per cent, of the voters is required to secure submission of a law to the voters you have the

"optional" or elective referendum. As the Federal Judges themselves will be elected-this is part of Mr. BRYAN'S dream, we believe; at any rate, it is indispensable for a really "direct" popular government-laws will be made directly by the "people," that is, by powerful individuals, coteries, "interests" working upon the people. Congress and the Supreme Court will have lost their powers. Theoretically a popular majority will make the laws. Initiative and referendum will be commoner than cranks or mosquitoes. The people, voting in comparatively small numbers now on such rare and important referendums as constitutional amendments, will naturally come to take a very listless interest in these perpetual votings. A lovely scheme for preventing "popular" government, for putting the community at the mercy of demagogues and bosses, for bringing "popular" government into confusion and contempt.

"Is it catching?" asks he of Fort Plain with indecent mirth. It is. Mr. BRYAN caught it from the Populists and is trying to give it to the Democrats.

Unreasonable Merchants.

The merchants of Boston complain that the team owners and truckmen of that city are not giving the service that the community requires for the proper conduct of its business. The team owners and truckmen admit it. They say that the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, of which CORNELIUS P. SHEA, a labor leader not unknown in Chicago, is the president, cannot furnish enough expert drivers to supply the demand. "Hire expert non-unionists for the vacant places, " say the merchants. "We'll do it," say the team owners and truck-

Whereupon Mr. SHEA comes on from Chicago and a strike is called. At present it is a comparatively little one, but it promises well. The merchants are raising a fund to help the master teamsters. Mr. SHEA and his lieutenants growl ominously of a general strike. The police are preparing for riots. Entertainment committees and flying squadrons are forming. The hospitals are getting ready. This curiously incorrect attitude of one party to the trouble is

"The employers are almost unanimous in declar ing that there would have been no strike had it not been for CORNELIUS P. SHEA."

Hold SHEA responsible? Ridiculous It is as plain as daylight that the nefarious and indefensible ambition of the merchants to do business is at the bottom of the trouble. The retail and wholesale traders of Boston are clearly the wrongdoers. Perhaps Cornelius P. Shea is the man to teach them their place.

Coionel HENRY WATTERSON is quoted as saying, with reference to Mr. BRYAN's threat to drive from the party those Democrate who will not stand with him for the initiative and referendum, that Mr. BRYAN is a pretty good driver, as may be proved by the thousands of Democrats whom he has driven from the party during his career as a candidate. Meanwhile Mr. BRYAN has been a power in the lecture field and the box office receipts have never failed him. His cleverness in turning political failure into a financial success must be admitted by unprejudiced observers. The Democratic party is the most good natured and long suffering party on earth.

Tickling Trout.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The actual tickling of trout is a poor sport indeed. It was The fact of the matter is that "tickling" was a kind of poetic or figurative name for taking tros

known line in Beaumont and Fletcher: Here comes another trout that I must tickle, and Here "end" probably means tip, or, as the Eng lish more correctly say, top.

UNCLE NED BUCKSRAW.

ANNAPOLIS, N. S., April 19.

of the Hoangho, if not even of the Yang- | the west wind no more mosquitoes come | OUR RAILROAD CAPITALIZATION. How Does It Compare With the Capital-

Ization of Foreign Countries? TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: That the railroads of the United States are not overcapitalized is indicated by a comparison with the capitalization of European railroads. The railroads of the United States have issued very much less capital a mile than those of European countries. This is clearly shown by the following figures, which are copied from a report on the transportation routes and systems of the world, issued by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and

1	Dator.	Capital d
1	Country. Year.	Railroad
1	United States1904	\$55,26
	Canada1904	60,334
	Uruguay1809	53,786
1	Venezuela1904	70,972
ı	Germany1903	98,443
	Austria1903	128,384
1	Hungary1903	74,056
١	Beigium (State railroads only) 1903	180,891
1	France1902	137,601
	Switzerland1903	104,966
1	United Kingdom1904	272,787
	Russia1902	78,583
	Finland1902	32,180
1	Norway1904	38,37
9	Sweden (State railroads) 1904	44,666
1	Sweden (private railroads)1902	22,000
	Italy	108,211
	Who continuenties of the suffrage	de of a mu

The capitalization of the railroads of a num ber of countries, in addition to those men-tioned above, is given in this report, which also states that the average capital or cost a mile of the principal railroads of the world as given is \$77,730. The mile cost of the rail roads in the United States as given, \$85,261, could be increased about \$10,000 a mile were the stock owned by railroads in other com

It would appear that the capitalization of the railroads of this country is more than \$20,000 a mile less than the average of the \$20,000 amounts to more than 35 per cent. of the total capitalization (by the mile) of the railroads of this country it is important.

In considering the capitalization of rail roads it is always well to remember that in building a railroad the bonds are sold for what they will bring-possibly as low as 60, again on a strong property they may bring more than 100 or above par; but in many cases, in addition to selling bonds at a very large discount, a bonus of stock has been added. Were not practices of this kind re sorted to only the most profitable of the rail way propositions could be carried out, and the capital for many desirable improvements or new railroads could not be raised because t would not be possible to issue their securi ties at par. The Interstate Commerce Commission in

its report for 1905 shows that the total net ome available for dividends on the railroads of this country was \$373,263,523, and there was declared as dividends \$188,175,151. leaving \$185,088,372 available for improve ments, adjustments or for the support of lines showing a deficit, and as the total amoun of capital stock of the railroads of the United States is given as \$6,680,473,280, their tota earnings available for dividends amounts to 5.58 per cent, on the stock and the amount of dividends actually declared amounts to 2.82 per cent .- surely not an excessive amountand the amount of money devoted to improvements out of earnings or set aside as surplus or for the support of weaker lines amounts to 2.77 per cent, on the stock. Practically all of this latter sum adds to the money nvested in the railroads against which no capital is issued and tending in a few years o make the actual investment in money equal to the amount of the outstanding securities o any railroad, even though they were issued at a very large discount and a stock bonus Besides, this gain is the natura increase in the value of the properties amount ing to possibly 4 or 5 per cent, a year, and in many cases where terminals in large cities have been acquired they could not be duplicated for any consideration, their present value being many times greater than thei original cost to the railroad company.

There is little doubt that from these two causes any water that there may have been has been very much more than made up and that their value to-day is greater than their present capitalization and that they could not be replaced or duplicated without greatly exceeding the present capitalization That the capitalization of the American

railroads, if it is excessive, has not affected their charges for transportation of freight is in a measure indicated by the following com

n. I	parisons	
N	FREIGHT.	Rate Per Ton Per Milein
	Country. Year	. Cents.
g	United States 1905	0.766
	Germany	1.352
-7	France1904	1.428
- 1	Austria 1904	1.508
-1	Russia, European1903	1.018
t	Russia, Asiatic	1.157
. 1	England (United Kingdom) 1903	2.160
t	PARSENGERS.	Rate Per Pas- senger Per Mile in Cents.
-	United States 1905	1.962
8	Germany	0.992

These flaures were obtained from the Department of Commerce and Labor, Bureau of Statistics, and from the British Statistical Abstract of Foreign Countries, published by he Board of Trade, London; the Interstate Commerce Commission and the London Statist. The Board of Trade figures as to the English railways not giving the average rate ton a mile, the figure used, 2.16 cents, was found by using the average haul of English ailways assumed by the London Statist to be The figures show quite clearly that the rail-

Russia, European....

road freight rates in foreign countries are bout twice as much as those in effect on the railroads of the United States. The passenger rates in this country, however, are very much higher than the European rates. Assuming hat the rates in Germany are about an aver age of the European rates and that they had een obtained by the failroads of the United States, our freight earnings for 1905 would have been increased \$1,109,841,221 and passenger earnings would have been dereased \$233,747,345, making a gain in net sarpings of \$878.093.878, or enough to have paid 13.41 per cent. on the \$6.680,473,280 stock of the railroads of the United States. This rast saving in money to the people of this country amounts to \$10.53 for each of the 3,143,000 people of the United States. The railroad rates in European Russia appear to tries and had they been obtained by the rail roads of this country our freight earnings would have been increased \$477,304,284 and our passenger earnings decreased \$298.790,340 and our net earnings increased \$178.513,924, or enough to have paid a dividend of 2.67 per ent. on the total stock of the railroads of his country. Of course, it is fully realized that the very

large European freight rates could not have een obtained by the railroads of this coun try, and that if our rates had been held up to the European average the business of the country would not have been developed. And does this not bring us back to the fact that the very low railroad freight rates in the United States have to a great extent caused or brought about the vast development of this country? Clearly these conditions do not show the necessity for any feeling on the parof the American public toward their railroads other than the most kindly. The very low European passenger rates are largely due to the dense population and low rate of pay of

NEW YORK, April 32.

Trinity College, a Catholic institution at Washing ton, D. C., for the higher education of women, was founded in 1900. This month appears the first number (ninety-four pages) of the Trinky College Record. An undergraduate semi-annual. It is edited with wit and presented in me typographical form. The list of contents is surprisingly generous. There are serious cents in surprisingly generous. There are serious essays, stories and poems, editorial departments and alumne notes. As the Trisity girls develop "college spirit" and acquire "traditions" their Record will no doubt become less formal, more spontaneous. It is not by accident that in the present number the strictly "college" verses and

ISAIAH AND JOEL. The Former Prophesied the Peace Confer-

ence and the Latter a Great War. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sig: In a New York paper on Saturday last there was published an interview with Mr. W. T. Stead, in which he advised the people of New York to read less of the Thaw case and more of the ok of Isaiah. He referred the delegates of the peace conference just closed to the prophecy in Isaiah ii., where it is written that "in the last days" many people shall say that they will walk in the ways of their God, and their "swords into ploughshares, and their spears into pruning books"; and "nation shall not lift up sword against nation; neither

shall they learn war any more. Since Mr. Stead has brought the Bible to bear upon the subject of the peace movement and assured the delegates that they may very properly base their hope for the realization of their plans upon that quotation from the Scriptures, allow me to call attention to a singular fact which Mr. Stead seems to have overlooked. Isalah ii. does not say that the Lord has declared that there shall be "no more war"-not at all; but on the contrary it is "many people" who shall "say in the last days" that there shall be "no more war." ever a prophecy met fulfilment in a specific manner it was in the event of the great congress of peace in New York. Jeremiah, aninspired author, writing of the same peace "cry" movement in chapter vi., 14, says that they shall say: "Peace, peace, when there is no peace." And how could there be any in the armed camps of the world when there was no peace in the unarmed camp of

The idea of general disarmament and uniersal peace is about as visionary and abversal peace is about as visionary and au-stract a problem as ever occupied the minds of well meaning men. They—our modern peacemakers—seem to take no notice of the obvious truth that to secure universal peace means universal conversion, nor can it be had at any price in any other way. "The peace t any price in any other way. "The peace hat passes all understanding" is not the result that passes all understanding is not the result of human legislation or arbitration treaties and never has been. If Mr. Stead wishes to know just how things are going to be in the near future let him read Joel iii., 9-13. In Isaiah ii. the Lord shows us what the people will be "saying," but in Joel iii., 9, the same Lord shows us what the people will be "doing" in "the last days." It reads as follows:

Proclaim ye this among the gentiles: Prepare war, wake up the mighty men, let all the men of war draw near; let them come up. Beat your ploughshares into swords and your pruning hooks into spears: let the weak say, I am strong.

Quite a different matter, you see. And if we take these two scriptures together we find that "in the last days" the people will be saying that "peace is coming" and there shall be "no more war," while the Lord of heaven and earth is declaring that war is coming—war, too, on a gigantic soale; for the Scriptures declare, "Let the heathen be awakened," and who can fall to see that the heathen nations are bestirring themselves as never before and preparing for the last mad strife of war and carnage in which all nations are to be engaged?

As a matter of fact quote the Bible, and we find that the universal peace erv of to-day is only a "cry"—nothing more; and living "in the last days" of the Scripture referred to by Mr. Stead it becomes in reality a stupendous and significant sign in the earth that Christ is coming and of the end of the world. For it is St. Paul who writes upon this subject:

For yourselves know perfectly that the day of the Lord so cometh as a ther in the night. For when they shall not escape.

If Mr. Stead and the advocates of peace, Quite a different matter, you see. And if we

shall not escape.

If Mr. Stead and the advocates of neace, legislative and indicial peace, are going to take the Bible as the inspiration of their counsel, they will be bound to admit that instead of "peace" and "security," it is to be war, ruin, destruction and desolation! To the individual the Man of Nazareth speaks peace. To communities and nations, as such, let To communities and nations, as such, let Him speak for himself: "Think not that I am come to send peace on earth, I came not to send peace, but a sword."

ALBANY, N. Y., April 21.

PLEASING A HERO. eknowledgments From a Titled

Many Medalled Navigator. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The air is full my plans and intentions. Once I am to command an automobile boat excursion to the North Pole, sort of a "Seeing the Pole by Aurora Light." A fee days later I am to command the historic Wabble of the Haytlan navy. Thus far I have escaped being relegated to a balloon, but am expecting that assignment hourly. It would seem that I am cap able of performing almost any duty affoat or ashore, and what is best of all, I have a rank and title to fit any job that may be handed out

riends of the press.

But it has remained for the dear old SUN to bring to the notice of the world my extended array of itles-omitting just a few minor ones-a longer list than most men acquire in the journey of life becoming modesty and humility. I seldom wear my medals now or my decorations because the mit me to display them to the best advantage Besides, it takes up too much of my valuable time in describing them to my admiring friends. I have often wondered if I should be permitted to live to see my array of ranks and titles heralded to the world at large, or pass away not having an oppor tunity of reading what the press would say of them when I was sleeping in the silent tomb or swirling about in the sad sea waves down with the fisher and mermaids.

My wonderment is now over, for the glorious SUN has come to my rescue, and in my sere and vellow leaf my fondest hopes have been realized and and rank never attained by any man that I ever knew or read of. At times I have been toy grave without this record emblazoned on the page of history. To day I resume the journey of life full of gratitude to THE SUN, which has rescued my titles from oblivion and given me heart and courage o seek for more and higher ones if it is possible to

Thanks, dear Sun, a thousand thanks. In my joy I am forgetting to tell you that as soon as I can get a "three years leave of absence" from the proper authorities, so that I can leave my present dutie ecciving full pay during my absence and binding those who accompany me not to make any notes for publication nor to make pictures of any kind and not to lecture on their return on my excursions or explorations with autos or balloons, I ice begin to raise the necessary funds, getting up sympathetic entertainments at Coney Island, Fo Wendel, South Beach and other reso

Gentlemen who wish to accompany me should make immediate application, accompanied by certified check, while those charitab who do not wish to go themselves and wish me to go may send in any sums they may desire to tribute to the expedition. If I cannot plant the American flag at the North Pole and establish a first class garage there, then there is no man living (To the Editor: I have left, I hope, sufficient spe here for you to add my titles.)

NEW YORK, April 20.

The Southern Society and Mr. Verdery The many friends and admirers of Marion Verdery of the banking house of William P. Bonbright & Co., desirous of expressing their appreciation of his long, faithful and efficient service as the manager of the finan-

cial interests of the New York Southern So ciety, and for two terms its president, have presented him with a loving cup. Where is the Japanese Hinterland?

Is it India's land? Is it Russia's land? Is it where the Yangtse-Klang flows Or where the hemp or tobacco grows Oh, not More grand Must be the Japanese Hinterland.

Where is the Japanese Hinterland? Is it Mashonaland? Australialand is it near Samoa's sunny seas, Or where Hawaii's zephyra please Oh, no! More grand. Must be the Japanese Hinterland. Where is the Japanese Hinterland

Is it round about the Amazon Or where the Antilles meet the sun Oh not More grand Must be the Japanese Hinterland Where is the Japanese Hinterland? Tell me, so I may understand It's where the Sacramento glides To meet the Bay of Frisco's tides t's where the Columbia's noble stream Reflects the crimson sunset's beam When Prisklo's on Ganasaki Bay, Mount Tacoyama up Alaski way, Oregonishi goes upon the map, And all the Coast blooms for the Jap Oh, yest More grand

is it Canada's land? Is it Mexico's land?

Will be that Japanese Hinterland.

WOMEN IN THE SCHOOLS. Children Should Not Be Deprived of Mascu

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It seem to me, reading the views of Prof. Edwin R. A. Seligman of Columbia University on women and education, that he does no grasp entirely the situation in the educational world to-day. I agree with Mr. Seligman in the danger of feminization if all the children remained in school for any number of years under women teachers alone. But it must be remembered that not more than 20 or 30 per cent. ever go beyond the fifth grade. Considering this, there is no great danger because of the age of the child when he leaves school. What we need to-day is the man teacher in the grades. It has been my observation that men are usually as patient as women. Then may not this virtue of patience be bad for the child, either the of patience be bad for the child, either the boy or the girl, if carried to excess? In old New England what a splendid condition obtained! How we read with interest of the schoolmaster! And think of the work accomplished under those splendid leaders!

Possibly the greatest weakness in the United States system of public schools is this injury to the child in not giving him the advantage of the masculine as well as of the feminine mind in his instructors. I believe that men should be placed in the third, fifth and seventh grades. Of course men should be found in tae high school, college and university. Men. many of them, make a life work of teaching, while the majority of women marry after having taught a few years. Of course there are cities where men teachers are employed in the grades, but I believe that each child should be under the influence of the masculine mind and personality in his school life. With the present of all persons and that particularly control the life of the child. I think in order to give this important advantage to the child the employment of male teachers in the grades is the only just thing to do, and I believe that before long a better condition will obtain.

Women to-day are doing too much of this work. The home is being interfered with whenever its women are pushed into other walks of life. I believe that the home should be the centre from which emanates the best for the individual. "No nation rises higher than its individual homes" is a saying worthy of our consideration. May more men ahare the work of teaching, because this boy or the girl, if carried to excess? In old

worthy of our consideration. May men share the work of teaching, becaus will be well for the child, and may omen become trained house mothers, use this will be well for the nation.

Dean of Women, Professor of Domestic Science in the Colorado Agricultural, College; Chairmar of Household Economics in the State Federation of Women's Clubs. AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Fort Collins, Col.,

The Burlington Magazine for April.

Art in America receives unusual prom sence in the April Burlington Magazine August F. Jaccaci discusses the famous pic-ture of "St. Francis Receiving the Stigmata" in the collection of John G. Johnson of Philadelphia. He maintains the view held by both English and continental connoisseurs that Mr. Johnson is the possessor of the original picture by Van Dyck, and that the ver sion at Turin is but an enlarged and inferio Samuel Isham has an interesting copy. article about the pastel portrait of Anna Pierce Barrell, by J. S. Copley. Under the head of "American Art" there is a full report concerning the work of our painters and sculptors in connection with exhibitions and the different academies and institutions, with particular emphasis on the one man exhibitions. Full justice is done to the architectural development which has followed the world's fair of 1893.

This month's frontispiece is a photogravure of a portrait by Frans Hals, "A Young Man With a Mandolin." This was the brillian picture which in the autumn of 1906 fetched 3,800 guineas when sold at auction in Dublin and has within the last six months found three successive purchasers. In this April issue the moderns have an entering wedge in two articles by "A Modern Painter," and "The Modern House and the Modern Picture," by A Clutton-Brock. Both articles are worthy of serious consideration and study. trations are given, one the work of C. H. Shannon, reproduced: the other a penc study by A. S. John.

The famous porcelain collection in the pos session of C. F. Lomax of Bolton, Lancashire, is described and illustrated. Mr. Lomax acquired these unique and antiquated dishes from Chirk Castle in Wales, a mediæval stronghold, once the residence of Sir Thomas leton, Lord Mayor of London. They are erant potters of the family of Toft, mainly, M. L. Solon, the writer, is the leading authority on the subject.

The Hon. William Ormsby Gore, the son and heir of Baron Harlech, is the owner of the original picture by Hokusai from which a beautiful color print has been reproduced. Laurence Binyon writes of color printing in China and Japan to prove that to one Chinese the merit is due of first printing in color and that students of Japanese art have heretofore unduly ignored China in this respect. A by Louisa F. Pesel, is beautifully illustrated. C. Robinson's second paper on "The Bodegones and Early Works of Velas quez" will be read with great interest. The two reproductions, "The Fight at the Fair" and "The Kitchen," belong to the early works of the great painter. G. T. Clough's paper on The Florentine Temperament" is helpful.

Personal Government or Government by Plebiscite?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: 1 at delighted with your editorial article in to-day's Sun entitled "Synoptic." The political situation as stated by you is absolutely true and quite as serious as you put it. I fully agree with your statement that "not often since the republic began has there been a pobler opportunity, in one party or the other, for the statesmanship and leadership that are satisfied to stand by the constitutional system which the Fathers gave us. Surely there are leaders in the country

who could appeal to the people on this platform and carry it to a successful issue. NEW YORK, April 21. JOHN F. BAXTER.

The Progressive South

The Business Magazine of Knoxville, Tenn., in special pamphlet, collects these facts of Southern rogress: Within the last two or three years farm values nave gained at least \$1,500,000,000 South is now making more than four times

as much iron as the United States madinary as much as the entire country made in About 80 per cent. of the world's cotton supply is produced in our Southern States, and this pro-duction forms the basis of an American manufac uring industry second only to iron and steel in the value of annual output. Southern mills are now consuming more bales of otton than Northern mills, the figures for 190

being 2,374,225 bales and 2,349,478 bales respectively n 1890 Northern mills consumed 1,799,258 bales and Southern mills 546,897. That is a gain in annual consumption by Southern mills in stateen years of 1,827,328 bales, or 28,070 bales more than the entire Northern consumption in 1890.

There were 6.441 new industries (separate con

eerns) started in the South last year, including 160 cotton and woollen mills, 286 compresses and gins. 238 electric light and power companies, 513 devi ment and implement companies, 101 lories, 133 brick and tile works, 123 flour and grist tills, 209 ice and cold storage companies, 117 hard ware companies, 204 iron working plants, 409 mines and quarries (there has been great development in Southern coal mining), 1,179 wood working plants (the greatest hardwood timber regions of the country are in the middle South), 260 telephone com panies and 138 waterworks. There has never been such big scale railway con-

truction toward Gulf ports as at present.

The South is prosperous. New towns are spring ing up where new rallway lines penetrate coal field and timber regions, and old towns and cities are growing by leaps and bounds

Early Compliment for a Public Officer. from previous courses of militarism in the departnent. Soldiers are soldiers, and command dmiration in the tented field, but to discover one at 300 Mulberry street who understands our needs and carries the fight successfully from there into the enemy's camp is indeed reassuring. Such a soldler is worthy of our friendship and support. We have been so long accustomed to regard in spectors, captains and sergeants as the real heads of our police force that a little time may be required o dispel the idea; but we guess we can do it if the leneral will have patience

MONUMENT TO BRAVE SPANIARD, Gen. Vara del Rey's Courage at El Cancy to Be Commemorated.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. HAVANA, April 22.-A large number of Spaniards here, including the members of the Spanish Club, have obtained Gov. Magoon's permission to erect at El Caney a monument to Gen. Vara del Rey, who deended that place against the Americans. Gen. Vara del Rey was wounded several imes and was placed on a stretcher, but he refused to leave the field, directing the movements of his troops from the

upright. He died on the field. In gallantry he stands above all the other Spanish The fund for the monument will be subscribed not only by Spaniards but by Cubans and probably by American officers Some of the latter who took part in the

stretcher, which he ordered to be place;

engagement are now in Cuba, and they wish to suscribe to the fund.

THE FREE CHURCH MOVEMENT.

Secretary of the National Council Explains Its Part in British Politics. Refore an audience composed largely of Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian and other ministers the Rev. Thomas Law, secretary of the National Council of Evangelical Free Churches in England and Wales, spoke Presbyterian Church, telling of the great Free Church movement in England and the power which it is now able to wield in political matters.

Mr. Law asserted that three hundre Christian men halsheen persuaded to stand

Christian men hadebeen persuaded to stanor election to Parliament at the last gener for election to Parliament at the last general elections in England and that two hundres of them had been seated. He said that thousands of pounds had been offered for the use of the Free Church organization in support of party politics but had bee refused. The organization which Mr. Law represents is in politics, but not in party politics.

National Council of Free Churches Mr. Law explained, is organized along territorial rather than denominational lines. Free Church councils have been organize Free Church councils have been organized to the number of a thousand or more in nearly every city and town of England and Wales. These are combined into district federations and the whole centres in the National Council. Contrary to a prevalent notion, Mr. Law said, the Free Church National Council does not in the least exist for the purpose of pulling down the established church—the Church of established church—the Church England. He said:

We are longing for the time when all our prethren of the Church of England shall join with us in fighting the forces of the devil. Wa are with the Church of England so far as it is a piritual community, doing spiritual work we plead for disestablishment it is not that we desire to pull down the established church but that we want to build it up, for it can never do the work of which it is capable until t is free.

Mr. Law also explained that his ormen ization, composed of the Nonconformist bodies of England, was not a movement which looked to the ultimate organic union of the denominations. "The movement of the denominations. "The movement will do harm," he said, "if it makes Methodists think less of Methodism, Congrega-tionalists less of Congregationalism, Bap-tists less of the Baptist Church. It is one thing to be neighbors, another thing to be put all in one house and the key turned behind us. The fighting would at once begin under such circumstances. But in England we have got rid of denominational jealousies and stopped unholy rivalries."

Mr. Law referred to William T. Stead as "my dear old friend." In parentheses he added: "He has gone dreadfully astray as "my dear old friend." In parentheses he added: "He has gone dreadfully astray lately and might have done much better in your city last week than he did."

E. BENJ, ANDREWS'S PENSION. Carnegie Fund for Three Other Professors in State Universities.

Although it was announced recently hat the trustees of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching had decided not to admit State universities to the accepted list of beneficiarie of the pension system provided by Mr. Carnegie, Dr. Henry T. Pritchett, the president, announced yesterday that it had been decided to grant pensions to four professors in State institutions on the ground of distinguished academic service. The men who will be enabled to retire

through these grants are: E. Benjamin Andrews. of the University of Nebraska and expresident of Brown University, who has een a teacher of economics and allied subjects for thirty years; Francis H. Smith for more than fifty years professor of nat-ural philosophy at the University of Vir-ginia; William W. Folwell, ex-president of the University of Minnesota and now pro-fessor of economics in that institution Amos N. Currier, for forty years profess of Latin and Greek in the University Iowa and dean of the College of Liberal

In speaking of the decision to make these grants, one of the officials of the Founda

"This step means no change of policy by the Foundation's trustees. The ordinary college professor in State universities will not participate in the benefits of the grant, but when a professor in a State university has rendered really distinguished service to the cause of learning ex-ceptions will be made because of that fact. These four men are the first to receive retir ing allowances. It is probable that others will be granted, although that is not yet settled. There are two or three applications in, however, and if it is found that the services of these men have been of unusual merit it is probable that the allowances will be granted, but only as an exception to the rule not to include State universities in the list of beneficiaries." Although it is not the custom to an

nounce the amount of the grant in such cases as the four just allowed, it is under-

stood that the annual sum bestowed between \$2,500 and \$3,500. Chancellor An

drews is still in active service at the Uni

Carnegie allowance must resign his office

versity of Nebraska, and to receive

he grant will become of this year. INDICTED CENTRAL MEN OBJECT Say They Were Forced to Give Testimon

That Was Used Against Them. The New York Central officials indicted for manslaughter after the wreck of the Brewster express appeared yesterday be fore Judge Rosalsky in General Sessions on a motion to inspect the minutes of the Grand Jury which indicted them for man slaughter in the second degree for their responsibility in connection with the wreck responsibility in connection with the wreck of the Brewster express in February.

Martin W. Littleton represented Ira A McCormack, general superintendent, and John I. Lindsay represented Vice-President Albert H. Smith. It was set up in their behalf that they were forced to give be fore the Grand Jury testimony which was used to indict them.

used to indict them.

Assistant District Attorney Smyth denied that their testimony had been used against them and said that they asked for permission to appear before the Grand Jury and testify.

Judge Rosalsky reserved decision.

BRYAN TALKS IN BOSTON. Addresses Mayors' Club and Confers With

Ex-Governor Douglas

Boston, April 22.-William Jennings Bryan arrived here to-day from Pittsfield. He was met by George Fred Williams, Col. A. C. Drinkwater and John P. Feeney. Mr. Bryan came especially for the luncheon of the Mayors' Club of Massachusetts this evening, where he was the chief speaker Mr. Bryan was ready to see newspaper men, but was not ready to be quoted concerning the proposed Douglas-Whitney combination, Mr. Bryan met ex-Gov. Douglas this evening. The two were in conference for three-quarters of an hour. When it was over Mr. Pouglas said the tariff had been discussed.